

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4546. 號六廿月正年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878.

日四廿月二十年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

**LONDON.**—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

**PARIS AND EUROPE.**—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

**NEW YORK.**—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.**—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

**SAN FRANCISCO** and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

**SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.**—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

**CHINA.**—SWANSON, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Fookien. HENDER & Co., Shanghai. LAW, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Bank.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SAMSON, Esq.  
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK. A. McIVER, Esq.

### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

### T. JACKSON,

### Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

## Entertainment.

## AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN AID OF LOCAL CHARITIES.

## "STILL WATERS RUN DEEP"

will be presented at the  
THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,  
ON  
Thursday Evening,  
the 31st Instant, Commencing at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained from any of the Committee on and after THURSDAY, January 24th.

TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS EACH.

### COMMITTEE:

Commander Sir WILLIAM WHELAN, B.A.  
Captain MOORE-LANE, 25th Regiment.  
JOHN M. FORBES, Junr.  
ARTHUR COHEN.  
EDWARD TOBIN,  
Honorary Treasurer.

Hongkong, January 22, 1878.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
On a Date hereafter to be named.

### The British Barque

### "ALPHINGTON,"

of 526 Tons Register, or of about 8,000 piculs Carrying Capacity, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyd's special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1856, Classed 12 years A 1, at Lloyd's and continued in 1868 A 1, for 8 years. She was Remodeled over Felt in London in July, 1870.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon Transfer being effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's risk immediately after fall of hammer.

Hongkong, January 23, 1877.

## For Sale.

## LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

### HAVE FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
AMERICAN COOKING & PARLOUR  
STOVES.

### FIRE IRONS.

Superior California LAMBSWOOL  
BLANKETS.  
FAIRBANK'S SCALES, from 400 lb.  
to 2,500 lb.

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CAR-  
PETS, various patterns.  
VELVET and TAPESTRY SOFA  
CARPETS and RUGS.

DOOR MATS.  
HORSE BLANKETS.  
Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE  
CASES.

Gun-WADS, PERCUSSION CAPS.

STATIONERY, of every description.  
BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.  
NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS.  
SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

French APPLES, and LEMONS.  
SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.  
MACKEREL, TONGUES & SOUNDS.  
Family PIG PORK, and Prime Mess  
BEEF, in Kegs 25 lb. each.

CAVIARE, BARBELLES, and Spiced  
ANCHOVIES.  
Prime American BACON and HAMS.  
Cutting's JAMS and JELLIES Assorted.  
GRAHAM FLOUR, CORN MEAL,  
RYE MEAL, &c., &c.

Compressed CORNED BEEF, and  
BEEF TONGUES.  
PICKLED SALMON, in Quantities to  
suit Purchasers.

CROSBY & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S  
STORES, of every kind; Fresh Supplies  
received by every Steamer.

CLARET in Cask, (BANDOL), Superior  
Quality.  
BARCLAY PERRIN'S PORTER, in Hogs-  
heads and Kilderkins.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by E. & J.  
BURKE, in Fints and Quarts.  
Base PALE ALE, Bottled by CAMERON  
and SAUNDERS, in Fints and Quarts.

&c., &c., &c.  
Hongkong, January 3, 1878.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was  
admitted a Partner in our Firm on  
the 1st January, 1878.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, January 5, 1878.

### NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted in my  
name will from This Date be Carried  
on under the Style of GROSSMANN  
& Co., Mr. G. A. GROSSMANN having  
become a Partner therein.  
C. F. GROSSMANN.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

### NOTICE.

MR. BERNHARD SCHMACKER is  
authorized to Sign our Firm by  
procuration.  
CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai,  
January 1, 1878.

### NOTICE.

MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been  
admitted a Partner in our Firm  
from This Date.  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
JOSEPH PERRON BARNES in our  
Firm in China CEASES from This Date.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1877.

### NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY  
was admitted a PARTNER in our  
Firm on the 1st July, 1877.  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at  
this Port as a MERCHANT and COM-  
MISSION AGENT, under the Style or  
Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who  
will henceforward conduct the Agency of  
the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY.  
G. R. STEVENS.  
Hongkong, December 28, 1877.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself  
at this Port as a GENERAL COM-  
MISSION AGENT.  
J. Y. VERNON SHAW.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at  
this Port, under the Style or Firm,  
WEST POINT IRON WORKS,  
ENGINEERS and BOILERMAKERS,  
by  
WILLIAM DUNPHY & Co.,  
Late Manager of the NOVELTY IRON WORKS,  
HONGKONG.  
W. DUNPHY.  
Hongkong, December 10, 1877.

## Intimations.

## EX LATE ARRIVALS.

### RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.

### PERAMBULATORS.

### ICE PITCHERS.

### SADDLES, BRIDLES.

### WHIPS, SPURS.

### HORSE-BRUSHES.

### SADDLE CLOTHS, GIRTHS.

### LET'S DIARIES (with Anglo-Chinese Calendar) for 1878.

### COIR MATS.

### SCARVES,

### SHIRTS, } in the Newest Styles.

### COLLARS,

### IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS.

### HAVANA CIGARS.

### TAUCHNITZ NOVELS.

Hongkong, January 25, 1878.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per SHARE,  
declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly  
Meeting of Shareholders held To-day, will  
be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION on and after the  
1st Proximo.  
Shareholders are requested to apply at  
the Secretary's Office for Warrants.  
By Order of the Directors,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 25, 1878.

ja31

### G. FALCONER & Co.,

### WATCH and CHRONOMETER

### MANUFACTURERS,

### AND

### JEWELLERS.

### NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS

### AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

fe20

### W. BALL,

### CHINA DISPENSARY.

### IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

### DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET

### REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-

### CINES AND PERFUMES.

### Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,

### and Prompt Attention.

### PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

### Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

### NOTICE.

### A. MILLAR & Co.,

### PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,

### Queen's Road East,

### HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

### AFONG,

### PHOTOGRAPHER,

### by appointment, to

### H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

### GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

### and to

### H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

### OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

### HAS on hand the Largest and Best

### collection of Views of China, Pho-

### tographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of

### assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tyre, Revolving

### Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms

### and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather,

### Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and

### Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits

### only, Portraits of the Generals of the pre-

### sent Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British

### Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors,

### in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes

### Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

### AH YON,

### SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND

### STEVEDORE,

### No. 57, Praya Wen.

### SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF

### COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH

### PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S

### STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## Intimations.

## THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE

## SOCIETY OF THE

## UNITED STATES.

### HENRY B. HYDE, President.

### J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

### SAMUEL BORROW, Secretary.

### A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for

### China and Japan.

### PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

### 120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets, \$31,700,000

Surplus, \$5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong, China, for the  
above Company, are prepared to Accept  
Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon  
terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars,  
apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

## COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

### THE NINTH ORDINARY MEETING

### of SHAREHOLDERS in the Com-

### pany will be held at the Company's Office,

### 59, Queen's Road, Victoria, at Half-past

### 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the

### 15th February next, for the purpose of

### receiving a Statement of Accounts and the

### Report of the Directors for the year ending

### 31st December, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th  
February, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. W. C. EASTLACK will Commence  
Practice in Hongkong, on the 20th  
Instant.

Hongkong, January 15, 1878.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he has  
RETURNED, and is now ready to  
receive Patients.

Hongkong, November 22, 1877.

### HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

### ON and after This Date the PRICE of

### our ICE will be TWO CENTS

### per Pound.

KYLE & BAIN,

Proprietors.

Ice House,  
January 21, 1878.

### IN THE GOODS OF

### GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS,

### Deceased.

### NOTICE is hereby given that all Cre-

### ditors and other Persons, having any

### CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against

### the Estate of GEORGE UNDERHILL

### SANDS, late of Victoria, Hongkong, Pat-



## Mails.



## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London, and also, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **MIRZAPUR**, Captain PARISH, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 31st January, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London, will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle. For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878. ja31

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 87, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878. fe1

## COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown. Apply to BATTLE'S & Co. Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

## INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES. JAS. B. COUGHRAN, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Matschets, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents: Hongkong & Canton, Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein at current local rates, subject to a discount of 2% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 75,000  
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....Tls. 725,000

## Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq., J. KREBS, Esq.,  
M. P. EVANS, Esq., C. LUCAS, Esq.

## Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.  
London Bankers:  
Messrs. BABING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:  
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates. Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ocl

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.) NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

## Directors:

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.  
PANG YIM, Merchant.  
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.  
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.  
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.  
CHEUNG SING YONG, Merchant.  
CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Street.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. an23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.  
House Nos. 2 and 8, Peddar's Hill.  
"Bianee Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

## TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, January 19, 1878.

## Intimations.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst. Warrants will be delivered by the Under-signed to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th Instant, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

OHUN AYIN, Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr ANYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mo19

## PRICE \$6.

## THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PIRATE, TROOP, HONGKONG AND MACAO. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618, With 29 MAPS and PLANS

By WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important cities and towns, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, PAUKA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OFFICE and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable FINANCIAL, ROYALTY, MURDER, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSSES and REPRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The Appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a Glossary of over 440 words published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

## Intimations.

## ESTATE OF DODD &amp; Co.

AT the MEETING held on the 12th Instant at Messrs DODD & Co.'s OFFICES, the following RESOLUTIONS were carried:—

1. That the affairs of the said DODD & Co. shall be liquidated by arrangement, and not in Bankruptcy.
2. That FRANCIS CHOMLEY be, and he is hereby appointed Trustee.
3. That H. ABENDROTH and EDMUND PRY be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Inspection.

ALL PAYMENTS on account of the Estate, it is requested, will be Paid to the order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY, Trustee for the Estate of DODD & Co.  
Amoy, January 14, 1878.

## Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

## Now Ready.

No. III.—Vol. VI.

## "CHINA REVIEW" CONTAINS—

Imperial Confucianism.  
A Visit to the Country of Gentlemen.  
The Rhymes of the Shi-king.  
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.  
The Tang Kou Chi.  
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Translations of Chinese School-books.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
Notes and Queries:—  
On Silk-worm Oaks.  
Native Literature on Chinese Porcelain.  
A Chinese Advertisement.  
Studies of Words.  
Distillation in China.  
A Chinese Coin.  
The Desert of Gobi.  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, January 14, 1878.

## A NEW STOCK OF

## NEXT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

## BALL PENCILS,

assorted colours.

## MENU CARDS,

In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

—:—

## BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

—:—

## For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS.

EXPORT CARGO REPORTS.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

CHARTER PARTIES.

BILLS OF LADING.

PASSENGER LISTS.

BILLS OF SALE.

LOG BOOKS.

WILLS.

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

—:—

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now submitted to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR CHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

## Intimations.

## THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Slog Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Ohul Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Teal Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Ohin Cheong Hong, Mook Kak Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chae, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Obfoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The S. S. Achilles, will be despatched from Hongkong, on or about SUNDAY, the 27th Instant, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Koppal Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, January 23, 1878. ja27

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet Mirzapore, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 31st Instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 30th Instant.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 31st Instant.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra till Postage till

11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSSES entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878. ja31

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet Oceanic will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M.,



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via Suez	Via S. H. H. H.	Via S. H. H. H.
Letters	22	26	
Registration	12	12	
Newspapers	4	6	
Books & Patterns	8	10	

## Aspinwall, Panama:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters	18	34	38	
Registration	None	None	None	
Newspapers	4	4	6	
Books & Patterns	8	8	10	

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—  
Letters, 12\* 16 20  
Registration, 8 12 12  
Newspapers, 2\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 4\* 6 8

## Bahamas, Hayti:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters	14	34	38	
Registration	None	None	None	
Newspapers	4	4	6	
Books & Patterns	8	8	10	

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—  
Letters, 30 46 50  
Registration, 16 16 16  
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12

## Hawaiian Kingdom:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters	16	16	20	
Registration	None	None	None	
Newspapers	4	4	6	
Books & Patterns	8	8	10	

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters	26	34	38	
Registration	8	4	6	
Newspapers	4	4	6	
Books & Patterns	8	8	10	

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.  
† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page, or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers must be chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices. When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, Denmark, Sweden, and its possessions, and Switzerland, the bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so

as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of silver, down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or linsangs, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, seeds of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or iron, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz.: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 15 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.30 A.M. to 11.30 P.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 20.  
Leave Batavia, Oct. 1. Dec. 13.  
Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24.  
1878.

" Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 12.  
" Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18.  
" Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

## Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters, not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

## Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and return fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—  
In the S. W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N. E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whatever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transformed by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters pasting to and from the East and West, India, and other countries with hot cements, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wax or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.  
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PACKETS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts

to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curious Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PARCELS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Parcel. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2.....	18 cents.
" £5.....	36 "
" £7.....	54 "
" £10.....	72 "

" Local Money Orders.

Up to \$5.....	15 cents.
" \$20..... <td>30 "</td>	30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessary for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

## Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>							
Achilles	4 c	Anderson	Brit. str.	1825	Jan. 26	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.
Amoy	2 k	Drawes	Brit. str.	876	Jan. 8	Slomson & Co.	Shanghai
Bertha	4 b	Langley	Brit. str.	1421	Jan. 21	Butterfield & Swire	
Carnegie	2 b	Wharton	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Ahcheong	
Caribbrooke	5 b	Pittman	Brit. str.	985	Dec. 19	Man Hing Chan	
Douglas	5 b	Pittman	Brit. str.	864	Jan. 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
Fame	5 b	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Jan. 23	B.K. & W'poo Dock Co.	
Flintshire	5 c	Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	Dec. 23	H. Kier & Co.	
Golden Horn	5 c	Alton	Brit. str.	1024	Jan. 25	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Kelchorn	2 b	Brit. str.	1035	Jan. 24	Kwok Ahcheong		
Lorne	5 b	McCulloch	Brit. str.	1104	Jan. 14	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Malacca	5 c	Smith	Brit. str.	781	Jan. 26	Slomson & Co.	
Mariveles	5 c	Munoz	Span. str.	359	Oct. 18	Remedios & Co.	
Ningpo	5 c	Cass	Brit. str.	761	Jan. 26	Slomson & Co.	
Oceanic	5 c	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	3700	Jan. 18	O. S. S. Co.	
Panay	5 c	Goyenechea	Span. str.	600	Oct. 25	Metcalfe & Co.	
Panzer	5 c	Sergeant	Brit. str.	1014	Jan. 26	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Pernambuco	5 c	Haye	Brit. str.	731	Jan. 20	Slomson & Co.	
Quarta	5 c	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	Jan. 24	Slomson & Co.	
Rajasthanhar	5 c	Hopkins	Brit. str.	48	Sept. 19	Insurance Company	
Sea Gull	5 b	Roberts	Brit. str.	714	Dec. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Sin Nanzing	5 c	Drago	Fch. str.	1043	Jan. 21	Messageries Maritimes	
Volga	5 c	Rolland	Brit. str.	478	Jan. 18	Chinese	
W. Ores de Vries	4 b	S. Ashton	Brit. str.	559	Nov. 22	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
Yesso	5 c	Hawkins	Brit. str.	289	Jan. 20	Kwok Ahcheong	
Yotung	2 b	Fox	Brit. str.	1460	Jan. 18	Metcalfe & Co.	
Zanzibar	2 b	Fox	Brit. str.	1460	Jan. 18	Metcalfe & Co.	
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>							
Aberystwyth	3 c	Congours	Brit. bqe.	728	Jan. 16	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
Adelphi	2 k	Wise	Am. str.	558	Nov. 28	Carlowitz & Co.	
Adelphi & Marianne	2 c	Dahl	Ger. bqe.	300	Jan. 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Alden Bess	2 k	Noyes	Amer. bqe.	842	Dec. 27	Rozario & Co.	
Alice M. Minott	2 k	Whitmore	Amer. str.	1100	Jan. 28	Battles & Co.	
Alphington	2 k	Cunningham	Brit. bqe.	326	Sept. 6	Wieler & Co.	
Amie Florence	2 c	Johnson	Brit. bqe.	657	Dec. 8	Bornes & Co. Limited	
Angeles	2 c	Barbeyron	Fch. bqe.	891	Nov. 14	Carlowitz & Co.	
Anna	2 c	Jessen	Ger. bqe.	447	Jan. 7	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Anna Lowry	2 c	Gales	Brit. bqe.	752	Jan. 4	Russell & Co.	
Anna M. Small	2 c	Packer	Amer. str.	1053	Dec. 16	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Antipodes	2 c	Wyeth	Brit. bqe.	592	Dec. 4	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Assens	4 k	Wandel	Dan. bqe.	928	Nov. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
B. F. Watson	4 k	Hawkins	Amer. bqe.	840	Nov. 25	Metcalfe & Co.	
Bethoven	4 c	Haje	Ger. bqe.	394	Dec. 17	Russell & Co.	
Brigance	4 c	Wadleton	Brit. str.	384	Dec. 17	Russell & Co.	
Broomhall	4 b	Lauson	Brit. bqe.	596	Jan. 5	Slomson & Co.	
Carl Ritter	4 b	Beattie	Brit. bqe.	353	Nov. 30	Rozario & Co.	
Charlotte Andrews	4 c	Staples	Amer. str.	963	Oct. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Charter Oak	4 c	Evans	Brit. str.	860	Dec. 24	Meyer & Co.	
City of Halifax	4 b	Vincent	Amer. str.	150	Sept. 25	Insurance Co.	
Cornwall	4 b	Lehonnals	Fch. str.	318	Jan. 7	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Dampier	4 c	Schneider	Ger. bqe.	336	Jan. 6	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
E. von Beunleu	4 c	Soehner	Brit. bqe.	369	Dec. 9	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Edward P. Bouveris	4 k	Evans	Brit. bqe.	941	Jan. 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Falcon	4 k	Barry	Brit. bqe.	798	Dec. 23	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Fanny	4 c	Degomson	Fch. bqe.	813	Jan. 12	Carlowitz & Co.	
Faugh-a-Balagh	4 c	Riste	Ger. bqe.	240	Jan. 13	Carlowitz & Co.	
Freeman Clark	4 c	Dwight	Amer. str.	1338	Jan. 19	Battles & Co.	
Flodden	4 b	Fraser	Brit. bqe.	337	Nov. 30	Wieler & Co.	
Fortune	2 b	Pederson	Slam. bqe.	449	Dec. 20	Tak Mes	
G. H. Wuppau	2 k	Diedrichsen	Ger. str.	538	Jan. 16	Carlowitz & Co.	
Gatherer	2 k	Thomson	Amer. str.	1508	Jan. 23	O. & S. S. Co.	
Georgia	4 k	Romney	Brit. bqe.	315	Jan. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Glamorganshire	4 c	McEachern	Brit. bqe.	456	Dec. 22	Chinese	
Glenruin	4 k	Lang	Brit. str.	472	Dec. 22	Meyer & Co.	
Golden Spur	4 k	Farrell	B. str.	1576	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.	
Great Admiral	4 k	Thompson	Ger. bqe.	172	Dec. 17	Wieler & Co.	
Helena	4 c	Volquardsen	Amer. bqe.	573	Jan. 15	Meyer & Co.	
Herbert Black	4 c	Pons	Ger. bqe.	453	Dec. 6	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Hermann	4 c	Dirksen	Ger. bqe.	1000	Jan. 22	Metcalfe & Co.	
India	4 c	Cave	Brit. bqe.	873	Nov. 24	Chinese	
Ionian	4 c	Moberg	Russ. str.	1365	Dec. 20	Landstein & Co.	
Jalo	4 c	West	Brit. str.	504	Dec. 31	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
Jasie Jamison	4 c	McPherson	Brit. bqe.	874	Jan. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
John Potts	4 c	Nickerson	Am. str.	542	Dec. 18	Butterfield & Swire	
Kalaja	4 k	Ross	Russ. bqe.	690	Jan. 12	Order	
Kate Waters	4 k	Giese	Brit. bqe.	580	Dec. 22	Rozario & Co.	
Kronprinzessen	4 k	Hansen	Dan. bqe.	343	Jan. 24	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Lady Bowen	4 c	Fox	Brit. bqe.	892	Jan. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Marie Charlotte	4 c	Mahonas	Fch. bqe.	380	Jan. 5	Carlowitz & Co.	
Mario Louise	4 k	Guilboux	Fch. bqe.	425	Nov. 25	Carlowitz & Co.	
Marion	4 k	Hoves	Am. str.	266	Dec. 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
May	4 k	Plumley	Brit. str.	237	Jan. 14	Olphand & Co.	
May Queen	4 c	Prior	Brit. bqe.	472	Dec. 7	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Mignon	4 c	Soule	Am. str.	570	Jan. 5	Tack Mes	
Morning Star	2 b	Michaelson	Slam. bqe.	920	Dec. 28	Metcalfe & Co.	
Niagara	4 c	Wick	Ger. bqe.	695	Jan. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Nin rod	5 b	Tark	Slam. str.	711	Jan. 6	Chinese	
Norseman	1 b	Wortley	B. str.	327	Jan. 6	Wieler & Co.	
Northern Star	4 c	Blaje	Ger. bqe.	392	Jan. 15	Slomson & Co.	
Papa	4 c	Latus	Ger. bqe.	276	Dec. 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Peri	4 k	Scheel	Brit. bqe.	576	Jan. 5	Wieler & Co.	
Phaeton	4 c	Barnaby	Amer. bqe.	826	Jan. 4	Captain	
Quikstep	2 b	Bunte	Slam. bqe.	429	Jan. 5	Tek-mee Hop-kes	
Rosa Bonheur	4 c	Schultz	Ger. bqe.	898	Dec. 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Rubicon	4 k	Timmsen	Brit. str.	204	Jan. 17	Meyer & Co.	
St. Anne	4 k	Francols	Fch. bqe.	236	Nov. 26	Carlowitz & Co.	
St. Ideus	4 c	Durand	Fch. bqe.	388	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.	
Sully	4 c	Bara	Fch. bqe.	387	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.	
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	Amer. str.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	
Tartar	4 c	Kaemena	Ger. str.	258	Jan. 11	Metcalfe & Co.	
Tenanton	4 c	Armstrong	Brit. str.	687	Jan. 24	Captain	
Tay Wat	2 b	Williams	Slam. bqe.	654	Dec. 30	Chinese	
Tudula	4 b	Loser	Ger. str.	535	Jan. 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Vega	4 c	Nordvudt	Norw. bqe.	600	Jan. 12	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Velocity	4 c	Martin	Brit. bqe.	302	Dec. 22	Metcalfe & Co.	
Vesta	3 c	Dirks	Ger. bqe.	910	Jan. 8	Wieler & Co.	
Warrior	3 c	Baumann	Brit. bqe.	910	Jan. 8	Wieler & Co.	
<b>WHAMPOA</b>							
Altona	4 c	Müller	Ger. str.	1179	Jan. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Charles Moreau	4 c	Quaresous	Fch. bqe.	852	Jan. 13	Landstein & Co.	
Christine	4 c	Wildfang	Ger. bqe.	541	Jan. 16	Chinese	
Fernando	4 c	Schweer	Ger. str.	282	Jan. 14	Metcalfe & Co.	
Friedrich	4 c	Heyer	Ger. str.	295	Jan. 26	Wieler & Co.	
Samar	4 c	Müller	Amer. str.	1066	Jan. 16	Captain	
<b>CANTON</b>							
Chiefo	4 c	Williams	Brit. str.	684	Jan. 25	Butterfield & Swire	
Fuyew	4 c	Crowd	Brit. str.	920	Jan. 25	O. M. S. N. Co.	
Tien-tai	4 c	Derville	Brit. str.	682	Jan. 25	Butterfield & Swire	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Atalante	6 c	French	iron-clad	3339	12	450	Jan. 8	Calliet
Abdedous	6 c	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6034	14	800	Dec. 10	F. Durrant
Curlew	6 c	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Dec. 11	E. J. Church
Gowley	6 c	British	gun vessel	464	3	120	Dec. 19	C. E. D. Wilcock
Leaving	7 c	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Dec. 19	W. G. Scott
Le Hugon	6 c	French	man-of-war	1246	...	...	Jan. 6	M. Galabro
Meanees	6 c	British	military hospital	2531	...	...	Dec. 8	R. H. Napier
Nassau	6 c	British	surveying vessel	877	...	...	Dec. 8	R. H. Napier
Tennantes	6 c	American	flag-ship	2840	...	...	Jan. 21	J. Young
Victor Emmanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	14	...	...	Commodore Waters

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 26, 1878.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . lb.	500	—	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . "	300	250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, new, . . "	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, . cy.	150	140	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	130	120	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "	140	130	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "	90	80	湯肉
" Steak, . . . "	140	130	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	50	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250	牛腩
" " corned, . . . "	320	300	鹹牛腩
" Head, . . . "	500	400	牛頭
" Heart, . . . "	140	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt . catty	130	120	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	40	30	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50	牛腰
" Tail, . . . "	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	400	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . lb.	360	280	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . "	180	160	金華火腿
" English, . . . "	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	160	羊腩
" Leg, . . . "	180	160	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . . "	140	130	羊手
" Liver, . . . "	130	120	羊肝
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	60	50	豬臟
" Feet, . . . "	100	90	豬脚
" Fry, . . . "	110	100	豬雜
" Head, . . . "	80	70	豬頭
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	豬心
" Kidneys, . . . "	70	60	豬腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	110	100	豬肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	140	130	豬排
" Corned, . . . "	140	130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . . "	140	130	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	120	110	豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	350	320	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50	羊腰
Sucking Pig, . . . "	1500	1000	狗仔
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	180	120	牛核
Veal, . . . catty	140	130	牛仔肉
生口			
Poultry.			鐵雞
Capons, . . . catty	180	160	鴨
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100	鴨蛋
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	—	雞
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150	雞
Geese, . . . "	130	120	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	300	250	鵪鶉
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$1.50	1.25	省城山鵲
" Shanghai, . . . "	\$1.00	900	上海山鵲
Pigeons, . . . each	150	140	白鴿
Quail, . . . "	80	70	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, . . "	600	500	省城家兔
" Shanghai, . . . "	700	600	上海兔
Snipes, . . . each	120	110	沙追
Teal, . . . "	170	160	水鴨
Turkeys, . . . catty	400	350	火雞
" Hen, . . . "	320	300	火雞
Wild Duck, . . . each	350	300	大水鴨
" Shanghai, . . . pair	700	500	上海仔鴨
海鮮			
Fish.			肚魚
Bombay Ducks, new, per hundred	400	300	乾
Bream, . . . catty	90	80	鯽魚
Catfish, . . . "	100	90	魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . "	200	180	鹹魚
Crabs, . . . "	180	90	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . . "	110	100	墨魚
Dace, . . . "	100	90	土鯪魚
Dog Fish, . . . "	70	60	倒沙
Dory, . . . "	140	130	跌芒
Eels, Congor . . . "	50	40	海鰻
" Yellow . . . "	200	180	黃鰻
File Fish, . . . "	90	80	刺皮
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "	160	140	鮮魚
" Small . . . "	80	70	鮮仔
Frog, . . . "	250	200	田鵝
Garoupe, . . . "	140	130	石斑
Gudgeon, . . . "	90	80	白角
Gurnard, . . . "	120	110	紅魚
Haddock, . . . "	100	90	黃美
Herrings, fresh . . . "	60	50	黃澤
" smoked . . . box	\$1.00	—	烟黃澤
King Crab, . . . catty	800	250	濕
Live Fish, . . . "	140	130	魚
Lobsters, . . . "	90	80	龍蝦
Mackerel, . . . "	80	70	魚
Mullet, . . . "	80	70	鱸
Oysters, . . . "	110	100	生蠔
Parrot Fish, . . . "	140	130	鸚鵡魚
Perch, . . . "	70	60	頭鱸
Pike, . . . "	120	100	魚
Plaice, . . . "	100	90	鱈
Pomfret, White . . . "	120	110	花白
Pomfret, Black . . . "	120	110	黑

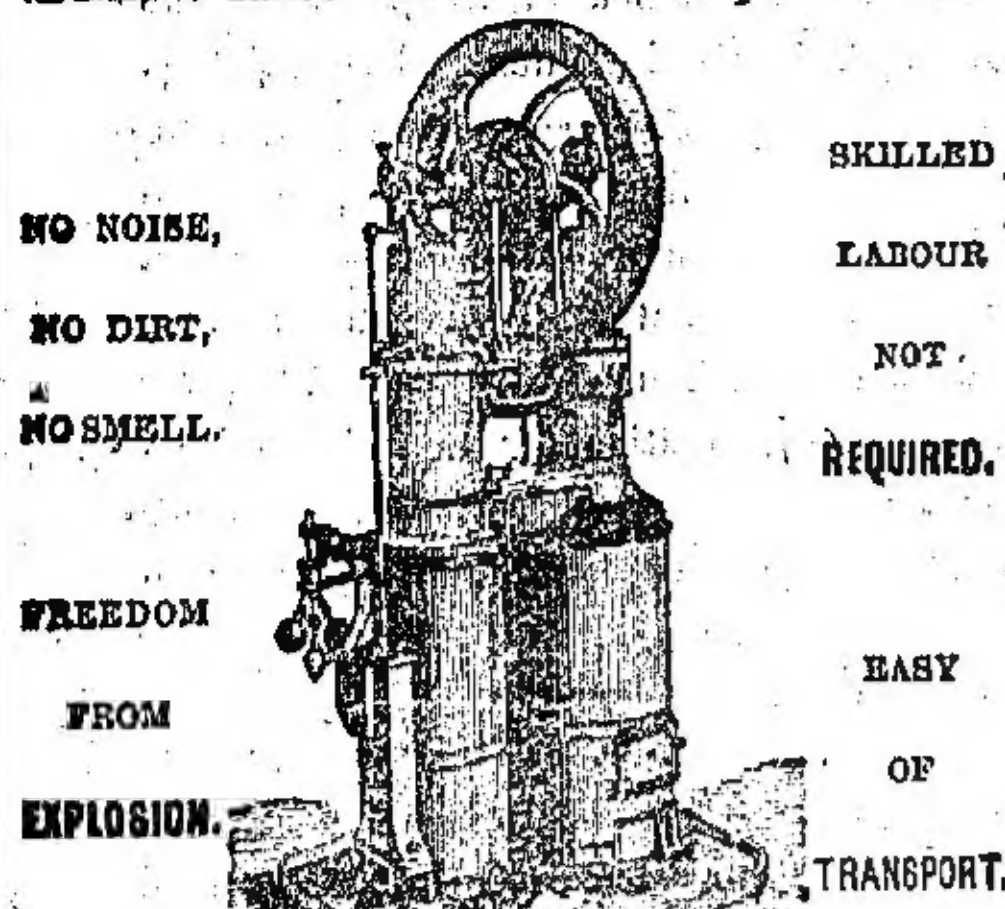
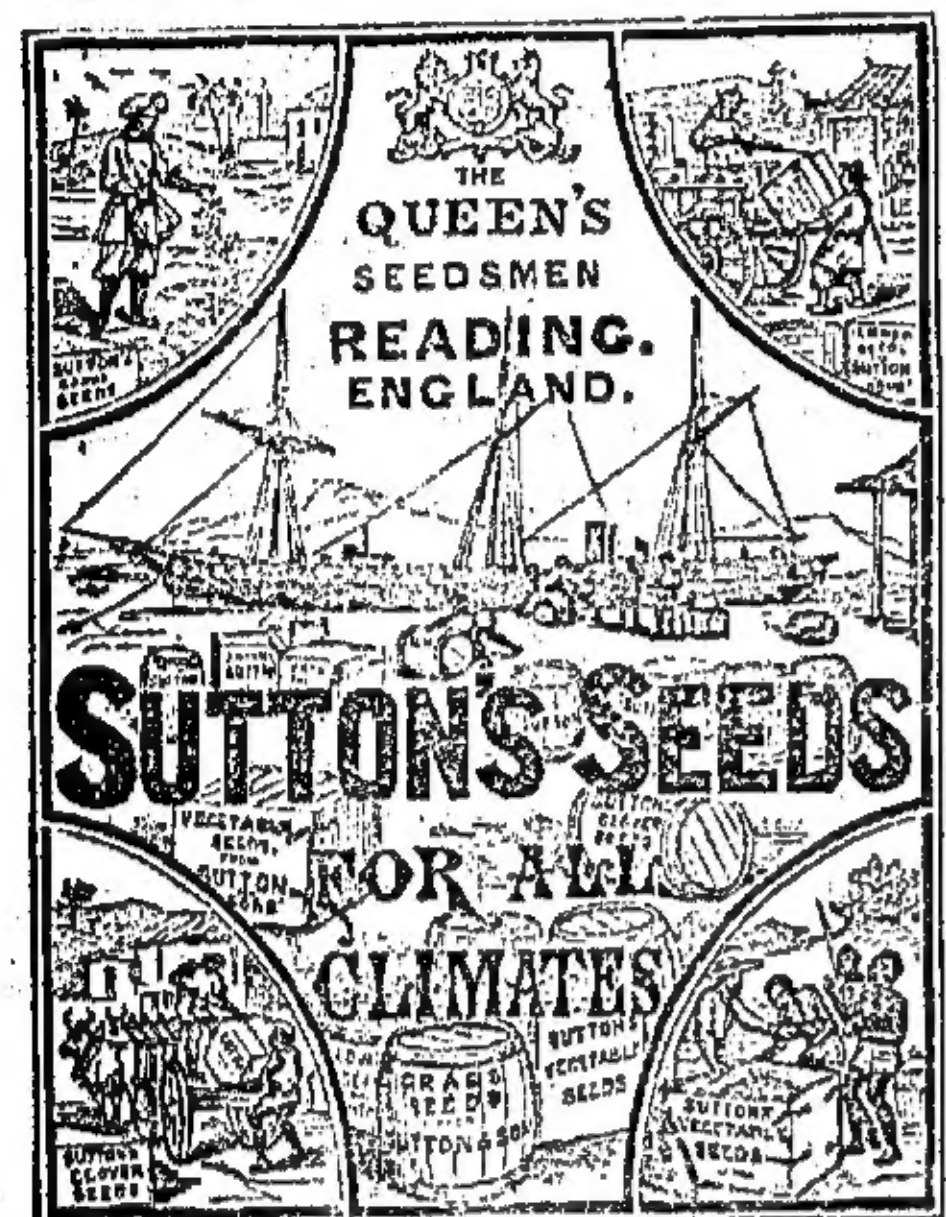
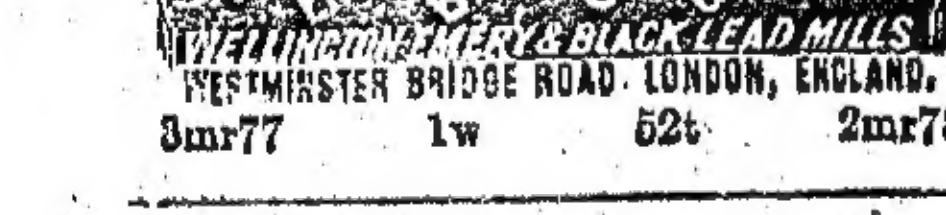
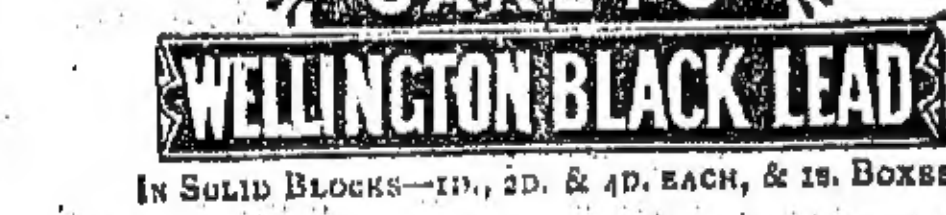
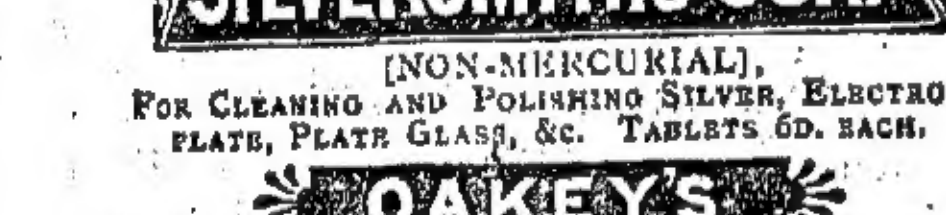


# Intimations.

## HOT AIR ENGINE.

SUITABLE FOR PUMPING WATER, OR  
WORKING PUNKAH'S  
IN BUNGALOWS.

SILVER MEDAL, 1873.

MAKERS,  
HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM  
Which ensures their arrival in dry  
and fresh condition.Complete Catalogues may be had at the  
Office of this Paper, or from  
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,  
Reading, near London, England.  
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must  
accompany every order."HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."The Greatest Wonder of Modern  
Times!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Expedition in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

## SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says, "I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon me until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

# Intimations.

## Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the story of a deliberate imposture; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. &amp; 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

1d. 77 1w 28t 1j. 678

Consumption and Wasting

DISEASES. THE MOST

EFFICACIOUS

REMEDY.

PANCREATIC

EMULSION.—The original

and genuine prepared only by

SAVORY &amp; MOORE,

143, New Bond-st., London.

Sold by them, and all

Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

GROSSE &amp; BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S

STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and

Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,

Jams and Jellies,

ORANGE MARMALADE,

Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,

PURE SALAD OIL,

Mustard, Vinegar,

POTTED MEATS AND FISH,

Fresh Salmon and Herrings,

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,

Yarmouth Bloater,

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,

Prepared Soups, in Tins,

PRESERVED VEGETABLES,

Hams and Bacon, in Tins,

PRESERVED CHEESE,

Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,

Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,

Plum Puddings,

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous

other table delicacies, may be had

from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles

or jars, they should invariably be

destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon

delivery, to detect any attempt at

substitution of articles of

inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse &amp;

Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and

Capsules of the Bottles,

Jars and Tins.

GROSSE &amp; BLACKWELL,

FURNISHERS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

16jun77 1w 52t 16jun78

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST

in English and Chinese, con-

taining the Names of all the most

important Companies, Institutions

and Mercantile Houses in the

Colony.

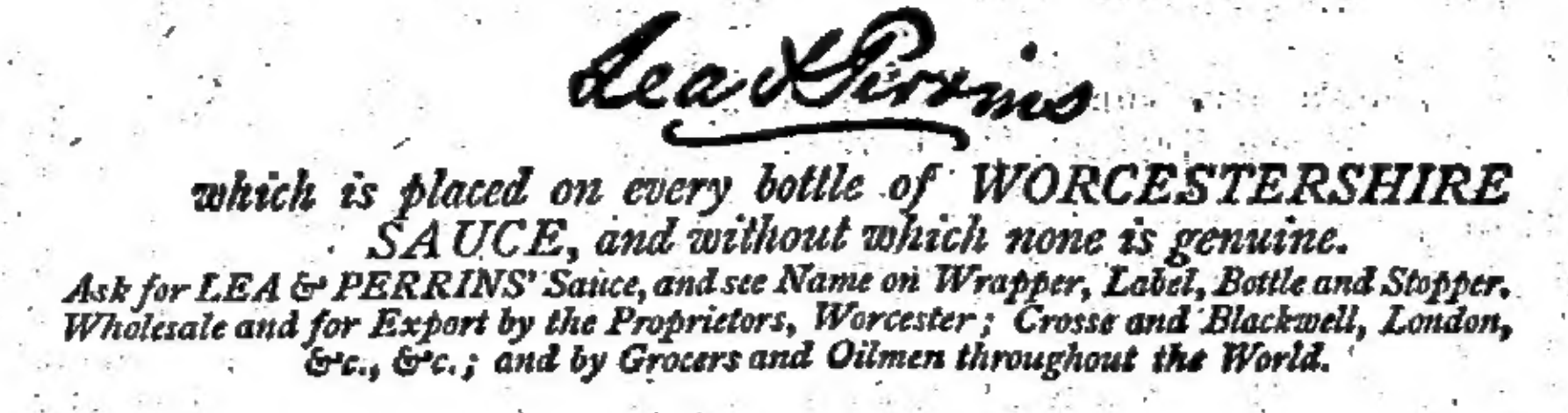
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50

per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

# Intimations.

## In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.  
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,  
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

8de77 1w 52t 7de78

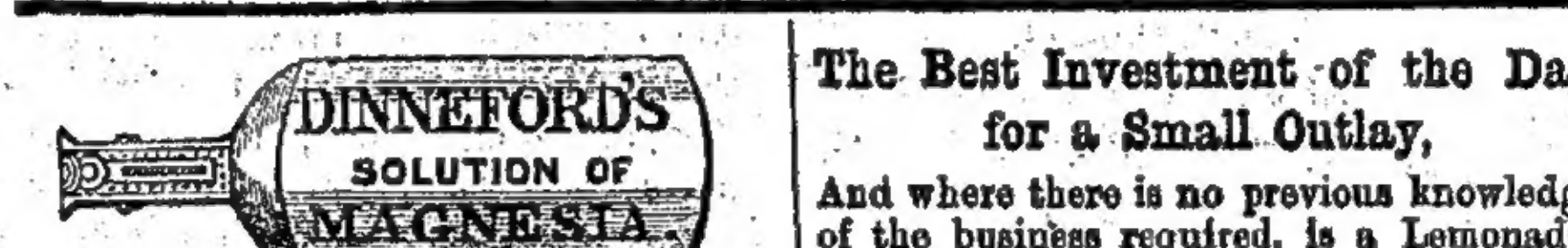
# BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

Virginia Shag Tobacco. York River Tobacco. Latakia Tobacco.  
Birdseye. Carolina Rose. Oronoko  
Cut Cavendish. Havana Tobacco. Imperial  
Returns Tobacco. Persian. Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.



DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart

burn, Headache, Gout and

Indigestion.

And the best Mild Astringent for Delicate

Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN

AND INFANTS, and for regular

use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford &amp; Co.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers,

throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Hongkong.

24mr77 1w 52t 23mr78

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, OF THE RUDIMENTS OF

NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.

E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,

\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND

POPELUS. KATON, in three Lectures.

By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One

Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane

Oswald &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

PERFUMERY.

J. &amp; E. Atkinson's

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET

POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-

DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,

CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout

the World.

J. &amp; E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"

printed in seven colours.

19may77 3

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &amp;c.

4138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-

vertisements, &amp;c., for the China Mail,

Overland China Mail, and China Review.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely

printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the

Daily China Mail, is published

twice a month on the morning of the

English Mail's departure, and is a re-

cord of each fortnight's current history

of events in China and Japan, con-

tributed in original reports and collected

from the journals published at the various

ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,

Hongkong, Canton, &amp;c., and a complete

Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage

paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage

paid \$12.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY

BAIRN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham

Street, not later than the evening before the

departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily

China Mail.

# Intimations.

## OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable its has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realized without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,

Dated October 11th, 1868.



UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S

PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC PHOSPHODYNE OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE

REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER

COMPLAINTS.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering

from Debility, Nervous and Liver Com-

plaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria,

Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight,

and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &amp;c.,

whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the

new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen),

which at once allays all irritation and excitement,

imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled

constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of

these hitherto incurable and distressing mal-

adies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all

Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors through-

out the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French,

German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portu-

guese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian,

Hindustani, Madras, Bengalee, Chinese

and Japanese Languages, accompany each

case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand

for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to

several imitations under similar names; pur-

chasers of this medicine should, therefore, be

careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's

Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that

the Directions for use are printed in all the

languages as above, without which none can

possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the

Trade Mark and Signature of Patenteur.

Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and

a Spurious Imitation.

Wholesale Agents for:

Bombay Presidency D. S. KEMP &amp; Co., Bombay.

Bengal " R. SCOTT, Thomson &amp; Co.,

Calcutta.

" STANFORD &amp; Co., "

" BATHURST &amp; Co., "

" J. CORFIELD &amp; Co., "

" BARRIE &amp; Co., Madras.

" E. GILLON &amp; Co., Lahore.

" J. MATTIARD &amp; Co., Colombo.

Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Peking,

Yokohama, Nagasaki, and all Ports of

China.

Notice to the Trade.—Dr. Bright's Phospho-

dyne can only be procured through the above

appointed Agents, who will supply on liberal

terms.

15de77 1w 28t 15jun78

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a

pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct

to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent

and a powerful disinfectant. For warm

climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S OLEBRATED LAVEN-

DER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED

EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-

RIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB



## Notices to Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## STEAMER LORNE, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, by Mr. J. Y. V. Shaw, into Messrs Turner & Co.'s Quay, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELOCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 24, 1878. ja27

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Galley of Lorne* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama, unless notice be given before Noon To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, S. S. *Galley of Lorne*.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878. ja28

## BARQUE JOHN POTTS, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersigning, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Wm. FUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 24, 1878. ja31

## CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersigning, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Wm. FUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 8, 1878.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ninth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 18th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1877, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, January 26, 1878. fe18

## THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 15th February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, January 26, 1878. fe18

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

## STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEK, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

## PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *INDIE*, Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Freight until 3 p.m. on the 6th February, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 26, 1878. fe17

## FOR HAIPHONG CALLING AT HOIHOW.

## The Steamship "TAIWAN."

Captain M. Young, will be dispatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 26, 1878. ja29

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "YESHO," Capt. S. ASHTON, will be dispatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 26, 1878. ja30

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25, *Chefoo*, British steamer, 684, J. E. Williams, Shanghai Jan. 22, General for Canton.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Jan. 25, *Golden Horn*, British steamer, 1024, G. Alton, Saigon Jan. 17, Rice.—Wm. FUSTAU & Co.

Jan. 25, *Ningpo*, British steamer, from Canton.

Jan. 26, *Pernambuco*, British steamer, 643, W. Hyde, Saigon Jan. 18, Rice and General.—MELOCHERS & Co.

Jan. 26, *Achilles*, British steamer, 1528, Anderson, Shanghai Jan. 20, and Amoy 25, Rice.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Jan. 26, *Uziah*, British 8-m. schooner, 219, F. Harnden, Haiphong Jan. 6, General.—WATSON & Co.

Jan. 26, *Maharajah*, British steamer, 904, Clark, Saigon Jan. 20, Rice.—STEWART & Co.

Jan. 26, *Taiwan*, British steamer, 408, M. Young, Foochow Jan. 23, Amoy 24, and Swatow 25, General.—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Jan. 26, *Washi*, British steamer, 264, A. Hunter, Haiphong Jan. 23, Rice, Gambier, &c.—LANDRETH & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26, *Chun Tung*, for a cruise, 26, *Chefoo*, for Canton.

26, *Norma*, for Swatow.

26, *Dale*, for Hoihow.

26, *Jurgen*, for Hamburg.

26, *Humboldt*, for Shanghai.

26, *Rejanattianah*, for Haiphong.

26, *Ningpo*, for Shanghai.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

26, *Quarta*, for Saigon.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For MANILA, Per *Maritima*, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 28th inst.

For STRAITS & LONDON, Per *Achilles*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 28th inst.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, Acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping. Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping. Noon.—*Maritima* leaves for Manila. Goods per *Galley of Lorne* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Miscellaneous. Dividend of 3% on Shares of H. C. & M. Steamboat Co. payable at H. & S. Bank.

General Memoranda. TUESDAY, January 29.—Daylight.—*Taiwan* leaves for Haiphong. City of *Limerick* leaves for New York on or about this date.

WEDNESDAY, January 30.—Daylight.—*Yeso* leaves for Coast Ports.

THURSDAY, January 31.—Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—Amateur Theatrical Performance at the City Hall.

*Glengyle* leaves for London on or about this date.

Goods per *Lorne* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, February 1.—9 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge. Dividend of \$2.50 per Share of H. Hotel Co., Limited, payable at Hongkong Bank.

SATURDAY, February 2.—Transfer Books of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 15th February, inclusive.

MONDAY, February 4.—Transfer Books of The H. K. Fire Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 18th February, inclusive.

THURSDAY, February 7.—Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, February 15.—2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 39, Queen's Road.

MONDAY, February 18.—8 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 7, Queen's Road.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

OR DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.50 p.m.

BIRTH. On the 26th instant, at No. 18, Seymour Terrace, the Wife of GEORGE L. TOMLIN, of a Son.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1878.

THERE was one remark in His Excellency's long speech yesterday on the Education Question, which will undoubtedly be received with general satisfaction. We allude to the expression of his intention to promote the success of the Central School.

My policy is said Mr. Hennessy, "to promote education, and I may say in one word that I shall be most happy, during the five or six years that it may be my pleasure to be here, to do all in my power to promote the success of this institution,

the Central School." This avowal was followed by a burst of applause, which at least showed that His Excellency had in this particular instance touched one of the "responsive chords of the heart" referred to by Dr. Eitel later in the day.

His Excellency, then, does consider, notwithstanding the invectives of local pamphleteers, that the Central School can justify its *raison d'être*. It would have been rather astonishing were it otherwise.

With His Excellency's remarks in regard to competitive examinations no one will be inclined to find fault, and it must be no small satisfaction to the community to know that in our present Governor we have the prime mover in that great and valuable change, by which appointments in the public service at Home are removed from favour and patronage, and awarded to ability and merit.

That Mr. Hennessy finds himself unable to carry out the same system here, and has to revert to some extent to patronage, demonstrates the fact we have often had occasion lately to point out that the Government of this Colony must, in some measure, adapt itself to local circumstances, and that it cannot be carried on upon the principles again and again laid down by Lord Carnarvon or anybody else, who regards Hongkong through European spectacles.

Whether our local contemporary was "the intelligent organ of the Press" His Excellency referred to as having advised him to declare his policy on the Education Question within a few hours of his arrival is a point on which we have no knowledge; certainly, we did nothing of the kind ourselves.

His Excellency was remarkably vague as to the manner in which he intends carrying out his avowed policy of promoting education. No doubt he had good reasons for being so; perhaps he does not yet know exactly what he intends doing himself. From what can be gathered from his remarks, it would seem that, in the first place, efforts are to be made to keep children longer at school, and to teach them more English—both of which proposals will, we think, receive general approval. Then His Excellency suggests that Mr. Stewart shall, with the aid of medical friends and the Committees of the Tung Wah Hospital, frame a scheme by which Chinese students can be trained to a knowledge of medicine and surgery, say by combining the clinical instruction which might be received in the Hospital in question with a little instruction in physiology in the Central School. This, no doubt, is a proposal of more value than any other for the instruction and benefit of Chinese. By all means, let us, if we can, impress the heathen with the advantages of Western medicine and surgery, shaking his belief in charmed pills, marvelous nostrums, and such naive ideas as that the seat of the intellect is in the belly.

While Mr. Hennessy does not go so far as to indicate that he contemplates efforts to educate every child in the Colony, yet the impression left by His Excellency's speech is that he is not altogether free from an idea of that nature. "I say it is my first duty," said His Excellency, "to endeavour, with the assistance of Mr. Stewart, to educate as many of these now uneducated children as we can." Now we are quite sure that the bulk of the taxpayers here are in favour of extending the advantages of education to the mass of Chinese who reside on this Island. The only question would be one of cost. In regarding this matter, that irrepressible fact, that this Colony presents peculiarities which require special consideration, again rises persistently to the surface. To come to the point, there is probably no place in the British Isles where there is such a large population with so few taxpayers as in this Colony. In other words, while we have a large number of children to educate, we have comparatively few people here who could be called upon to pay the cost of their education. The population here is also a changing one, to whom the community, or at least the foreign portion of it, can hardly owe the same duties as they would to the inhabitants of their own parishes at home; while the millions of scoundrels roaming about on the mainland, and having easy access to this port, lessens very considerably the force of the argument used by His Excellency in favour of instructing the children here, viz. that education diminishes crime. Under all the circumstances, we think that if His Excellency contemplates any lavish expenditure on the education of the *gamins* of this Colony he ought to leave the matter to be decided by the taxpayers, from whose pockets the money will have to come. If the taxpayers are in favour of collecting all the children of the Colony within schools, as they may be, by all means let them have every facility and unlimited laudations in the noble work; if on the other hand, the taxpayers consider it neither advantageous, nor fair, that they should be called upon to undertake this work, then their decision ought to be respected. We do not know what the general feeling is on the point; that will have to be ascertained. Should, however, a large outlay be contemplated in the direction of reformatories or industrial schools, it may be taken for granted that the taxpayers, as a body, would be only satisfied with Government institutions, or establishments free from denominational influences. We make these remarks because we notice that Mr. Hennessy speaks of "establishing in this Colony an industrial school, and of extending the reformatory system such as it is at the present moment." It is, however, only fair to Mr. Hennessy to say that he indicated none of his

the Russian have arrived before Keohan, and there is a panic in Gallipoli.

The St. Petersburg semi-official journals state that relations between England and Russia have improved.

The Turkish Parliament have petitioned the Sultan to hasten the conclusion of peace, but declare that should the conditions of the peace prove exorbitant they are resolved to carry on the war to the last extremity.

Suleiman Pasha is at Kavala.

London, 24th Jan. 1878.

The Porte has received the peace conditions offered by Russia.

The conditions are considered harsh; they include a heavy indemnity, and occupation of the conquered territory until payment is made.

It is semi-officially denied that the Russians are advancing upon Gallipoli.

London, 25th Jan. 1878.

Lord Carnarvon has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

Lord Derby has also tendered his resignation.

It is reported that the Commander of the Mediterranean Squadron has been ordered to land a force at Gallipoli, and to send for the garrison of Malta, if the Russians advance upon Gallipoli.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE S. S. *Maritima* came over from Kowloon Docks to-day.

THE Chinese R. C. *Chen Jui* arrived here this morning, and left again this afternoon.

We have received a copy of the "Chronicle and Directory for 1878," which shall receive further notice hereafter.

We notice that the Hongkong team arrived to-day per S. S. *Taiwan* from Amoy, where they have acquitted themselves so admirably and enjoyed themselves so thoroughly.

The following Reuter's telegram is from the *Shanghai Courier* of the 21st instant:—"The Russians were victorious in the engagement near Philippopolis and have now occupied the city."

THE S. S. *Yeso* came over from Kowloon Docks this afternoon. She steamed round the harbour before making fast at the buoy, and everything in the engine-room was, we are glad to learn, found to work admirably.

She has had a thorough overhaul, and there is little chance of a boiler explosion being one of the events in the future career of this old favorite and hitherto lucky steamer. We heartily wish her prosperity for the remainder of her existence.

YESTERDAY's yacht race was won by *Naomi*, the boats being, as is only too often the case, hampered by calms and light winds. *Naomi* and *Nelad* only started, and the former came in first by 7½ minutes. Both boats had to anchor part of the time; but the winner passed the Cowe-chow stake-boat a minute and a half ahead, and thus first taught the breeze which took her home.

THERE was a capital and well-contested game of football played this afternoon, with sides of eleven each. Each side obtained a "try-at-goal," but failed to win a

scheme precisely, and only vague ideas, which may be altogether wrong, can be formed as to the changes he contemplates, while he at least made some display of his intention to take outside advice on his proposals.

THE Japanese Postmaster General's Report for the year ended June last shows an increase in the revenue of his Department during the twelve months of 102,643 yen, or a little more than 17.2 per cent.

The expenditure shows an increase of 11.4 per cent. No less than 38,321,971 letters, newspapers, books and patterns were transmitted in the mails during the twelve months, the letters numbering 22,659,784; postal cards, 606,364; and newspapers, 7,372,536. The number of post offices in the country is now 3,744, and during the year a postal agency was established at Fusanpo in Corea. The number of letters, etc., sent to the section of undelivered correspondence (where efforts are made to decipher or find out insufficient or illegible addresses) was 43,650, being a little more than 1/10 of one per cent. of the whole number transmitted in the mails during the year. 489 letters were lost by robbery or theft, and of these 424 were regained and delivered intact. The number of letters lost in the course of transmission or delivery was 31. The number of money orders issued was 247,405, being an increase of 29.5 per cent. on the return for last year, the aggregate amount for which the orders were issued, 4,288,946 yen, also showing an increase of 15.5 per cent. The increase in the number of deposits in the Savings Bank for the year was no less than 44.3 per cent.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (By Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

London, 23rd Jan. 1878.

The Russian have arrived before Keohan, and there is a panic in Gallipoli.

The St. Petersburg semi-official journals state that relations between England and Russia have improved.

The Turkish Parliament have petitioned the Sultan to hasten the conclusion of peace, but declare that should the conditions of the peace prove exorbitant they are resolved to carry on the war to the last extremity.

Suleiman Pasha is at Kavala.

London, 24th Jan. 1878.

The Porte has received the peace conditions offered by Russia.

The conditions are considered harsh; they include a heavy indemnity, and occupation of the conquered territory until payment is made.

It is semi-officially denied that the Russians are advancing upon Gallipoli.

London, 25th Jan. 1878.

Lord Carnarvon has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.







## Portfolio.

## KERAMOS.

BY HENRY LONGFELLOW.

Turn, turn, my wheel! Turn round and round  
Without a pause, without a sound:  
So spins the flying world away!  
This clay, well mixed with marl and sand,  
Follows the motion of my hand;  
For some must follow and some command,  
Though all are made of clay!

Thus sang the Potter at his task  
Beneath the blossoming hawthorn-tree,  
While o'er his features, like a mask,  
The quitted sunshine and leaf shade  
Moved, as the boughs above him swayed,  
And clothed him, till he seemed to be  
A figure woven in tapestry,  
So, unobtrusively he lay  
In that magnificent attire  
Of subtle tints that with fire  
Like a magician he appeared.  
A conjurer without book or bead;  
And while he plied his magic art—  
For it was magical to me—  
I stood in silence and awe,  
And wondered more and more to see  
That shapeless, lifeless mass of clay  
Rise up to meet the master's hand,  
And now contract and now expand,  
And even his slightest touch obey;  
While ever in a thoughtful mood  
He sang his ditty, and at times  
Whistled a tune between the rhymes,  
As a melodious interlude.

Turn, turn, my wheel! All things must change  
To something new, to something strange:  
Nothing that is can pause or stay;  
The moon will wane, the moon will wax,  
The mist and cloud will turn to rain,  
The rain to mist and cloud again,  
To-morrow be to-day.

Thus still the Potter sang, and still,  
By some unconscious act of will,  
The melody, and even the words,  
Were intermingled with my thought,  
As bits of colored thread are caught  
And woven into nests of birds.  
And thus to regions far remote,  
Beyond the ocean's vast expanse,  
This wizard in the motley coat  
Transported me on wings of song,  
And by the northern shores of France  
Bore me with restless speed along.

What land is this, that seems to be  
A mingling of the land and sea?  
This land of sluices, dikes, and dunes?  
This water-net, that tessellates  
The landscape? this unending maze  
Of gardens, through whose latticed gates  
The imprisoned pinks and tulips gaze?  
Where in long summer afternoons  
The sunshine, softened by the haze,  
Comes streaming down as through a screen,  
Where over fields and pastures green  
The painted ships float high in air,  
And over all and everywhere  
The sails of windmills sink and soar  
Like wings of sea-gulls on the shore?

What land is this? You pretty town  
Is Delft, with all its wares displayed;  
The pride, the market-place, the crown  
And centre of the Potter's trade.  
See! every house and room is bright  
With glimmers of reflected light  
From plates that on the dresser shine;  
Flags on foam with Flemish beer,  
Or sparkle with the Rhishen wine,  
And pilgrim-bags with flowers-de-lis,  
And tankards pewter-topped, and queer  
With grotesque mask and musketeer!  
Each hospitable chimney smokes  
A welcome from its painted tiles;  
The parlor walls, the chamber floors,  
The stairways and the corridors,  
The borders of the garden walks,  
Are beautiful with faded flowers,  
That never droop in winds or showers,  
And never wither on their stalks.

Turn, turn, my wheel! All life is brief:  
What now is true will soon be dead;  
What now is true will soon be dead;  
The wind blows east, the wind blows west;  
The blue eyes of the robin's nest;  
Will soon have wings and back and breast,  
And flutter and fly away.

Now southward through the air I glide,  
The song my only pursuit;  
And see across the landscape wide  
The blue Charente, upon whose tide  
The bellies and the spires of Saintes  
Ripple and rock from side to side,  
As, when an earthquake rumbles its walls,  
A crumbling city reels and falls.

Who is it in the suburbs here,  
This Potter, working with such cheer,  
In this mean house, this mean attire,  
His many features bronzed with fire,  
Whose figures and rustic wares  
Scarcely find him bread from day to day?  
This madman, as the people say,  
Who breaks his tables and his chairs  
To feed his furnace fires, nor cares  
Who goes and who is there are dead?

Now who may live if there are dead?  
This alchemist with hollow cheeks,  
And unken, searching eyes, who seeks,  
By mingled earth and ores combined  
With potency of fire, to find  
Some new enamel hard and bright,  
His dream, his passion, his delight?

O Palissy! within thy breast  
Burned the hot fever of unrest;  
This was the prophet's vision, thine  
The exultation, the divine  
Fidelity of noble minds,  
That never falters nor abates,  
But labors and endures and waits,  
Till all that it foresees is done,  
Or what it cannot find, creates!

Turn, turn, my wheel! This earthen jar  
A touch can make, a touch can mar;  
And shall it to the Potter say,  
What makes thou? Thou hast no hand?  
As men who think to understand  
A world by their Creator planned,  
Who wiser is than they,  
Still guided by the dreamy song,  
As in a trance I float along  
Above the Pyrenean chain,  
Above the fields and farms of Spain,  
Above the bright Majorelle Isle  
That lends its softened name to art,  
A spot, a dot upon the chart,  
Whose little towns red-roofed with tiles,  
Are ruby-lustrous with the light  
Of blazing furnaces by night,  
And crowned by day with wreaths of smoke,  
Then eastward wafted in my flight  
On my enchantress' magic cloak,  
I sail across the Tyrrhenian Sea  
Into the land of Italy,  
And o'er the windy Apennines,  
Mantled and musical with pines,  
The palaces, the princely halls,  
The doors of houses, and the walls  
Of churches and of lofty towers,

Cloister and castle, street and mart,  
Are garlanded and gay with flowers  
That blossom in the fields of Art.  
Here Gubbio's workshops gleam and glow  
With brilliant iridescent dye,  
The dazzling whiteness of the snow,  
The cobalt blue of summer skies;  
And vases and scutcheon, cup and plate,  
In perfect finish emulate  
Fiesole, Florence, Pesaro.

Forth from Urbino's gate there came  
A youth with the angelic name  
Of Raphael, in form and face  
Himself angelic, and divine  
In art of color and design.  
From him Francesco Xanto caught  
Something of his transcendent grace,  
And into Retic fabrics wrought  
Suggestions of the master's thought.  
Nor less Maestro Giorgio shines  
With madre-perl and golden lines  
Of arabesques, and interweaves  
His birds and fruits and flowers and leaves  
About some landscape, shaded brown,  
With olive tints on rock and town.

Behold this cup within whose bowl,  
Upon a ground of deepest blue,  
With yellow-lustrous stars o'erlaid,  
Colors of every tint and hue  
Mingle in one harmonious whole!  
With large blue eyes and steadfast gaze,  
Her yellow hair in net and braid,  
Necklace and ear-rings all ablaze,  
With golden lustre o'er the glaze,  
A woman's portrait; on the scroll,  
Cana, the Beautiful! A name  
Forgotten save for such brief fame  
As this memorial can bestow—  
A gift some lover long ago  
Gave with his heart to this fair dame.

A nobler title to renown  
Is thine, O pleasant Tuscan town,  
Seated beside the Arno's stream;  
For Luca delle Robbia there  
Created forms so wondrous fair  
They made thy sovereignty supreme.  
These choristers with lips of stone,  
Whose music is not heard but seen,  
Still chant, as from their organ-screens,  
Their maker's praise; nor these alone,  
But the more fragile forms of clay,  
Hardly less beautiful than they,  
These saints and angels that adorn  
The walls of hospitals, and tell  
The story of good deeds so well  
That poverty seems less forlorn,  
And life more like a holiday.

Here in this old neglected church,  
That long eludes the traveller's search,  
Lies the dead bishop on his tomb;  
Earth upon earth he slumbering lies,  
Life-like and death-like in the gloom;  
Garlands of fruit and flowers in bloom  
And foliage deck his resting-place;  
A shadow in the slightest eyes,  
A pallor on the patient face,  
Made perfect by the furnace heat;  
All earthly passions and desires  
Burnt out by purgatorial fires;  
Seeming to say, "Our years are fleet,  
And to the weary death is sweet."

But the most wonderful of all  
The ornaments on tomb or wall  
That grace the fair Assisian shores  
Are those the faithful earth restorers,  
Near some Apulian town concealed,  
In vineyard or in harvest field;  
Vases and urns and bas-reliefs,  
Memorials of forgotten griefs,  
Or records of heroic deeds  
Of demi-gods and mighty chiefs;  
Figures that almost move and speak,  
And, buried amid mould and weeds,  
Still in their attitudes attest  
The presence of the graceful Greek;  
Achilles in his armor dressed,  
Alcides with the Cretan bull,  
And Aphrodite with her boy,  
Or lovely Helena of Troy,  
Still living and still beautiful!

Turn, turn, my wheel! 'Tis Nature's plan  
The child should grow into the man,  
The man grow wrinkled, old, and gray;  
In youth the heart exults and sings,  
The pulses leap, the feet have wings;  
In age the cricket chirps, and brings  
The harvest-home of day.

And now the winds that southward blow,  
And cool the hot Sicilian isle,  
Bear me away. I see below  
The long line of the Libyan Nile,  
Flooding and feeding the parched lands  
With annual ebb and overflow;  
A fallen palm whose branches lie  
Beneath the Abyssinian sky,  
Whose roots are in Egyptian sands,  
On either bank huge water-wheels,  
Belted with jars and dripping weeds,  
Send forth their melancholy moans,  
As if, in their gray mantles hid,  
Dead anchorites of the Thebaid  
Keelt on the shore and told their beads,  
Beating their breasts with loud appeals  
And penitential tears and groans.

This city, walled and thickly set  
With glittering mosque and minaret,  
Is Cairo, in whose gay bazaars  
The dreaming traveller first inhales  
The perfume of Arabian gales,  
And sees the fabulous carbon jars,  
Huge as were those wherein the maid  
Morgiana found the Forty Thieves  
Concealed in midnight ambushade;  
And seeing more than half believes  
The fascinating tales that run  
Through all the Thousand Nights and One,  
Told by the fair Scheherazade.

More strange and wonderful than those  
Are the Egyptian deities—  
Ammon, and Emoth, and the grand  
Osiris, holding in his hand  
The lotus; Isis, crowned and veiled;  
The sacred Ibis, and the Sphinx;  
Bracelets with blue-enamelled links;  
The Scarabae in emerald mailed,  
Or spreading wide his funeral wings;  
Lamps that perchance their night-watch  
Keep.

O'er Cleopatra while she slept—  
All plundered from the tombs of kings,  
Turn, turn, my wheel! The human race,  
Of every tongue, of every place,  
Caucasian, Celtic, or Malay,  
All that inhabit this great earth,  
Whatever be their rank or worth,  
Are kindred and allied by birth,  
And made of the same clay.

O'er desert sands, o'er gulf and bay,  
O'er Ganges and o'er Himalay,  
Bird-like I fly, and flying sing,  
To fiery kingdoms of Cathay,  
And bird-like poise on balanced wing  
Above the town of King-to-hings,  
A burning town, or seeming so—  
Three thousand furnaces that glow  
Incessantly, and fill the air  
With smoke uprising, gyre and gyre,  
And painted by the lurid flames  
Of jets and flashes of red fire.

As leaves that in the autumn fall,  
Spotted and veined with various hues,

Are swept along the avenues,  
And lie in heaps by hedge and wall,  
So from this globe of chimney-whirls  
To all the markets of the world,  
These porcelain leaves are wafted on—  
Light yellow leaves with spots and stains  
Of violet and of crimson dye,  
Or tender azure of a sky,  
Just washed by gentle April rains,  
And beautiful with eolodan.

Nor less the coarser household wares—  
The willow pattern, that we know  
In childhood, with its bridge of blue  
Leading to unknown thoroughfares;  
The solitary man who stares  
At the white river flowing through  
Its arches, the fantastic trees  
And wild perspective of the view;  
And intermingled among these  
The tiles that in our nurseries  
Filled us with wonder and delight,  
Or haunted us in dreams at night.

And yonder by Nankin, behold!  
The Tower of Porcelain, strange and old,  
Uplifting to the astonished skies  
Its myriad painted balconies,  
With balustrades of twining leaves,  
And roofs of tile, beneath whose eaves  
Hang porcelain bells that all the time  
Ring with a soft melodious chime;  
While the whole fabric is ablaze  
With varied tints, all fused in one  
Great mass of color; like a maze  
Of flowers illumined by the sun.

Turn, turn, my wheel! What is begun  
At daybreak must at dark be done,  
To-morrow will be another day;  
To-morrow the hot furnace flames  
Will search the heart and try the frame,  
And stamp with honor or with shame  
These vessels made of clay.

Cradled and rocked in Eastern seas,  
The islands of the Japanese  
Beneath me lie; o'er lake and plain  
The stork, the heron, and the crane  
Through the clear realms of azure drift,  
And on the hill-side I can see  
The villages of Izumi.  
Whose thronged and flaming workshops lift  
Their twisted columns of smoke on high,  
Cloud-cloisters that in ruins lie,  
With sunshine streaming through each rift,  
And broken arches of blue sky.

All the bright flowers that fill the land,  
The ripple of waves on rock or sand,  
The snow on Fujiyama's cone,  
The midnight heaven so thickly sown  
With constellations of bright stars,  
The leaves that rustle, the reeds that make  
A whisper by each stream and lake,  
The saffron dawn, the sunset red,  
Are painted on these lovely jars;  
Again the sky-lark sings, again  
The stork, the heron, and the crane  
Float through the azure overhead,  
The counterfeit and counterpart  
Of Nature reproduced in art.

Art is the child of Nature; yes,  
Her darling child, in whom we trace  
The features of the mother's face,  
Her aspect and her attitude,  
All her majestic loveliness  
Chastened and softened and subdued  
Into a more attractive grace,  
And with a human sense imbued.  
He is the greatest artist, then,  
Whether of pencil or of pen,  
Who follows Nature. Never man,  
As artist or as artisan,  
Pursuing his own fantasies,  
Can touch the human heart, or please,  
Or satisfy our nobler needs,  
As he who sets his willing feet  
In Nature's foot-prints, light and fleet,  
And follows fearless where she leads.

Thus mused I on that morn in May,  
Wrapped in my visions like the Seer,  
Whose eyes behold not what is near,  
But only what is far away,  
When suddenly sounding, peal on peal,  
The church bell from the neighboring town  
Proclaimed the welcome hour of noon.  
The Potter heard, and stopped his wheel,  
His apron on the grass threw down,  
Whistled his quiet little tune  
Not overloud nor overlong,  
And ended thus his simple song:

Stop, stop, my wheel! Too soon, too soon,  
The noon will be the afternoon,  
Too soon to sleep to-day;  
Behind us in our path we cast  
The broken potshards of the Past,  
And all are grown to dust at last,  
And trodden into clay!  
—Harper's Magazine.

## THE BATTLE OF GORNY DUBNIK.

The following letter from the Times is interesting not merely for containing an account of the battle at Dubnik, the details of which reach us now for the first time, but also for including the horrible story about the alleged ill-usage of wounded by the Turks, to which our London correspondent has already referred—

PLEYNA, November 2nd.  
Dolny Dubnik, the place from which I now write, was taken yesterday by General Gourko without the loss of a single man. With the 2nd Division and part of the 1st Division of the Guard (Infantry), and 64 guns, he attacked yesterday at 6 a.m. The place was fairly entrenched, and held by about 5,000 Turks, under the command of a Pasha. After two hours' sharp cannonade and pretty close rifle firing, the Turks abandoned the position and fled to Plevna. As the place had not been surrounded, as there were no Cavalry present except a small escort, and as they had the direct road into Plevna, only six miles, open behind them, it was impossible to intercept their retreat. After the capture, therefore, of Telis on the 29th ultimo, of Gorny Dubnik on the 24th, and of this place yesterday, the investment of Plevna may be regarded as complete. The Sofia road is now entirely closed. If Osman Pasha has still 70,000 men, including sick—and that is calculated to be his strength even after the capture of 12 battalions during the last week—his difficulties from the want of provisions will soon become serious. He is supposed to be not supplied for one month; but even now, after every heavy fall of rain, Turkish deserters come over in shoals. They say they get nothing to eat, and being very badly clothed they cannot stand cold and starvation combined. The deserters are principally Redifs or Landwehrmen; the troops of the Line, being well clothed, hold together better. A pregnant sign of the general demoralization is that for the first time in this war, at least in European Turkey, seven battalions at Gorny Dubnik and fire at Telis laid down their arms without attempting to out their way through. A Turkish battalion which had retired from the field early and secured its retreat, on hearing as how afterwards of

the general surrender, marched back and laid down its arms with the rest. The battle of Gorny Dubnik on the 24th. The place was the centre of the defenses on the Sofia road, this place, Dolny Dubnik on the east, and Telis on the west, being its outlying post. It was strongly entrenched, with a principal redoubt inside. This was flanked again at about 1,000 yards on each side by a smaller redoubt, while lines of shelter trenches and detached rifle pits, extending over two miles, made up a very formidable position. The whole of this faced south, covering the little village of Gorny Dubnik, which lies in a hollow behind. It was held by about 12 battalions of Turks, under Choket Pasha himself, but who left the place early in the day. His troops fought under Achmet Fevzi Pasha, a very respectable soldier of 55 who did his duty well. Choket's absence, did not make much difference to his men, who fought well for seven hours, as Orientals always do behind walls. They had only four guns in all in the central redoubt. General Gourko crossed the Vid at the shallows near the village of Chirakoo at 6 a.m. on the 24th. The troops engaged were:—The 2nd Division of the Guard—viz., the Moscow Grenadiers, Pavloff and Finland Regiments, and the Probojanski Regiment of the 1st Division, each of four battalions—and the Guard Tirailleurs Brigade, 24 battalions in all, with 64 guns and one regiment of Cavalry, the Lancers of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The attack was ordered for 1 o'clock, so as to give the artillery full time to operate; but the same mistake occurred here as at Plevna on the 11th of September. The impetuosity of young troops feebly handled was not to be restrained. At 11 a.m. the Grenadier Regiment, which was on the Russian left, took the right redoubt with a rush. They immediately came under an awful fusillade from the central redoubt commanding it, and what was worse, the whole artillery fire of their left wing was at once neutralized. Consequently, the fight languished. The Moscow Regiment, which followed the Grenadiers, took more to the right, and endeavored, under cover of the banks and ditches of the *chuvashki*, to storm the central redoubt; but they only added to the slaughter. Turkish rifle-fire from the left redoubt took them in flank and rear, and strewed the road thick with corpses. The artillery fire of the Russian right wing was continued all this time; and the right column, consisting of the Pavloff and Finland Regiments, getting round by the ravines of the little stream on which Gorny Dubnik lies, swarmed up to the glads of the great redoubt to within 200 yards; but the commanding fire of the inside redoubt kept them also in check, and losing hundreds of men and scores of officers they could not gain an inch of ground.

Such is the effect of breach-loading rifle-fire out of the feeblest intrenchments against men who try to rush over the intervening ground. It is more butchery; all must go down before the bullets; and the Russian Infantry loss so many men because, magnificent on parade, and drilled to manoeuvre on smooth ground to an inch, they have not yet learnt even the elements of the new tactics. An infantry corps which is not in the hands of its section commanders in such a case is helplessly destroyed. Each successive wave of men in disorder merely adds to the casualties. It makes no impression on the enemy; and the more gallantly it is guided by its young officers the more it avails the death-roll. Let us in England profit by the lesson. Unfortunately, you cannot teach it in peace manoeuvres, however much umpires may gallop and storm. You want the bullets in the rifles to teach young soldiers. If, as old Marshal Foy said in the Peninsula 60 years ago, the British Infantry are the best in the world, only, unfortunately, there are so few of them, let us teach these few so thoroughly that in the day of battle they will not throw away a man. Let us deeply impress upon them the saying of Bugeaud, "Se faire tuer, c'est que l'enfant de la guerre." If that was the work of a few Circassians and Bash-Bazouks, who could not be restrained like Regulars, and that strict order had been given that they should never happen again, but all the garrison of Telis were Regulars, under regular officers and commanded by two Pashas. When questioned by the Russian Staff why they permitted such barbarities, it was the old story—they could not hold their men—and they declared solemnly they had never heard of the order said to be issued by the Porte. The purpose of the reconnaissance being accomplished the Regiment of Guard Hussars in scarlet uniforms on gray horses made a dash to try and pick up the wounded and bring off as many as they could; but wearing a uniform which makes them almost as good a target as it is possible to conceive, the rifle-fire from the works drove them back at once, after losing many men. Thus the Turks were left to work their cruel will on the helpless victims.

## THE FIRST RUSSIAN ASSAULT ON ERZERUM.

(From the Standard's correspondent.)

Erzerum, Nov. 10.  
I told you in my last letter that we had plenty of provisions here in the event of our being besieged, but that what we feared was bombardment and assault. It appears now that there is no danger of the former, at least for the time being, as the Russians do not seem to have any heavy guns with them, and their field pieces and mountain cannon do not reach the town. The assault came yesterday morning, and although gallantly repulsed, after a tremendous deal of fighting, it may be renewed at any moment.

In order to give you an idea of the boldness of the Russian plan I must commence with a brief description of the position of Erzerum. Imagine a rectangular plain, with its sides facing north and south. At the north-eastern angle is the mouth of the Olz valley, while at the south-eastern is Erzerum. The road to Baidout and Trebizond passes at the western end. The plain is bounded on the northern and southern sides by mountains of an exceedingly precipitous nature. On the eastern side of the town are some rugged hills bending slightly round from east to south-east and then to east again in the direction of the Devirboyn Pass, where they join the hills through which the pass runs. On these hills are three forts. On the one nearest the town, which is called the Top Dag, or the Mountain of Canons, and which overhangs the artillery and cavalry barracks, at present the headquarters of Achmet Moukhtar Pasha, is the Karabash Tabia; to the south-east of it stands the Medjidieh Tabia, on what is called the Oglan Yeri, while away to the east, in the direction of the Devirboyn Pass, is the Azizi Tabia. These hills are connected by undulating ground. In the little plain on the southern side of them, which is really a continuation of the plain of Erzerum, is a small fort, mounted with three or four heavy guns, which was constructed by the inhabitants of the town and at their own expense. It is called the Djebri Kapou Tabia, by some, and by others the Gumsch Tahmash Tabia, or the Fort of the Silver Tomb, from the fact of a treasure having been found in a tomb near there. This fort commands the entrance to the Devirboyn Pass on the Erzerum or western side of it. On the western side of the town is a hill defended by some rather formidable-looking earth-works, and surmounted by a fort called the Kirmidjid Tabia, or the Fort of Tiles, on account of

its being built of tiles or brick. On the northern and southern sides Erzerum is protected by a long line of rampart, rising, as on the modern system. The fort, ramparts, and redoubts are, moreover, armed with powerful ordnance, the majority of which comes from the establishments of Krupp of Essen.

Early on the morning of Friday, November 9, a picked body of Russian infantry set out from their camp, which is situated on the Top Dag, between the Devirboyn positions and the Turkish forts on the eastern side of Erzerum, and proceeded towards Fort Azizi. Mehmet Ali Pasha tells me that they were the fez and Turkish uniforms, that they spoke the Turkish language fluently, and that they were either Circassians in disguise or people from the neighborhood of Alexandropol, but I cannot guarantee the exactitude of this information. Be this as it may, the party reached the fort between two and three o'clock in the morning. It was pitch dark. The Turkish sentinels were poignarded, or at all events, killed without firearms being used and before they could raise an alarm. The Russians, who had brought long ladders with them, immediately hoisted them against the walls of the barracks and entered the building with panic, begged for mercy, and were looked up in their dormitories while Russian sentinels were placed in the corridors and round the building. In spite, however, of the enemy's pretensions, two or three Turks succeeded in effecting an escape, and ran to the Medjidieh Fort to give the alarm. Mehmet Ali Pasha, who falls in for every difficult task, and who certainly deserves the utmost praise for the pluck and energy he has shown on many an occasion of late, was immediately despatched to the Azizi Fort with three battalions of infantry. He arrived before the Russian storming party had received reinforcements, reappeared the fort, put all the Russians he found within it to sword, and was ready to show a bold front to the enemy's troops, who were now hurrying up the hill to swell the ranks of the gallant few who, by stratagem or otherwise, had for a moment gained possession of this important position.

All this occurred at the dead of the night, while the people of Erzerum, Mahomedans and Christians alike, were slumbering peacefully on their divans. Between three and four o'clock in the morning I was aroused from mine by the landlord of the house in which I reside bursting into my room with the cry, "Effendi, Effendi, Kharvegah, Kharvegah!" which meant that fighting was going on. I raised myself on my elbow and listened; and then I heard a sound that is very familiar to me.

Volley after volley of musketry came echoing through the stillness of the night, and thousands and thousands of missiles flew into the darkness on their mission of death, to the dull accompaniment of heavy ordnance, which shook the house to its foundations. "Peace!" (very good), I said to my landlord, an Armenian, who was in a very excited state of mind, as I drew on my trousers and slipped my arms into my coat sleeves. It took me about ten minutes to dress, and then I hurried on to the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as Scripture tells us they did thousands of years ago. I had not been on the roof many minutes before it became evident that a very severe fight was going on, and that the town was in danger of being captured by assault. From the fortifications covering the northern slope of the Top Dag, which rose up before me at a distance of only a few hundred yards, volley after volley was poured down into the plain, while the artillery of the different forts and that on the ramparts was firing in every direction. I have been since told that the Turks imagined that they were being attacked on every side, and that in order to keep the enemy off the ramparts they fired at random into the darkness on the roof, for people in this part of the world go to the roofs of their houses at the present day just as